

Fewer Marriages In Nevada

LAS VEGAS, Nev. (AP)—Marriages and divorces, important commerce in this busy town, are falling off from the high levels of the war-time years, county clerk Gertrude Moore reported.

The all-time high for marriages was reached in January, 1942, when 2,110 licenses were granted during the month. This receded to 612 in January of this year, and so far in 1947 the monthly average has been only about 1,750.

Divorces reached their high water mark in January, 1946, when 642 were granted, Miss Moore said. They steadily tapered off and in October only 275 divorces were issued.

It's still big business here, though. The clerk estimated that the average person establishing residence for a divorce spends about \$1,000 during the six weeks. And the average newlywed couple leaves about \$150 in town, she said.

"Flying Saucers" Most Likely Were Russian Rockets

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Rep. Ellsworth (R.-Ore.) revived reports today that last summer's "flying saucers" epidemic may have stemmed from Russian rocket experiments.

Claiming that he has received reliable information concerning the development of high velocity missiles by Soviet scientists, the Oregon lawmaker added in a statement:

"Strangely enough, this development might be the solution of the now almost forgotten mystery of the flying saucers."

He said the Russians are reported to have a rocket of amazing speed and "almost limitless range" propelled by a series of explosions occurring several seconds apart.

Ellsworth suggested that American scientists might have been working on some similar device, but he held it more likely that any discs actually seen had come from Russian military proving grounds.

Seaman Drowns Delivering Mail

SEWARD, (AP) — A seaman, Lewis Moses, of Sanak, drowned and second mate Emil Gunderson was rescued by the coast guard at Cape Sarachef Dec. 10, when the two were attempting to reach the lighthouse for a mail delivery, Capt. Jesse H. Petrich of the Aleutian mail reported Saturday.

Their dory was capsized by heavy waves near the beach, he said.

Because of the rocks and reefs, the Aleutian Mail had to remain 500 yards offshore and the crew watched the coast guard rescue Gunderson, he said. Gunderson was left at the lighthouse, unable to return to the ship.

Captain Petrich was arrested here on a bench warrant from Anchorage charged with illegally possessing and selling liquor at villages along his semi-monthly mail route from Seward to Atka. He was released on \$1,000 bail for appearance in district court at Anchorage.

Friday, December 26, 1947

THE NOME NUGGET 7

Army Indoctrination School In Operation

PART IV

The students emerging from their snow shelters on the morning of the fourth day of Arctic indoctrination, found a bewildering scene. The landscape had changed its face overnight—where there had been clearly defined landmarks and tracks the day before, the landscape was smooth and filled with drifting snow. The wind was strong, driving before it a fine hard snow that stung the face and brought tears to the eyes. Some of the students upon trying to emerge found their entrances partially blocked, and easily dug their way out. Questioning revealed that "Yes, the shelters were fairly comfortable" and "No, we had adequate fresh air." Their feelings were mingled upon seeing the sled dogs that had slept in the open overnight, with no visible ef-

fects from the cold. The dogs keep warm by curling their bodies and drawing the feet close, protecting the whole underside by the bushy tails.

Despite the snow and wind, there were soon fires burning on the beaches with the men utilizing the driftwood that had accumulated over a period of years. After sleeping inside through most of the night, the men needed and wanted exercise. Consuming a meal of field rations the students prepared for a trip farther out from shore, taking crab nets and short poles and line for fishing. Escorted by the instructors, they sallied forth, walking carefully to avoid stepping into snow filled cracks and crevasses. Reaching a section of ice which was filled with open holes they dropped their nets and line into the water—their efforts were soon to be disappointing, however, for the receding tide caused the ice to rise and fall visibly, thus breaking up the fishing party.

Throughout the day the men were closely watched by their instructors, with the men gaining more confidence in their abilities. The instructors were careful to prevent any "overconfidence." Some of the shelters were enlarged, the men finding that the shelters in their original form were too small to be practical for extended periods of time. Most of the snow caves which were dug the previous day were made to accommodate two men. A large drift was selected in most cases and the digging begun—one man having to lie prone and shovel the snow with the excess snow from behind the man digging. The entrance was made small to prevent loss of heat, with the tunnel slightly larger. The main room was made high enough to permit the men to sit erect during their meals and before sleeping. Branching out to each side were the smaller sleeping rooms slightly longer than the students' sleeping bags. The sides of the snowcaves were formed into the shape of rough doric arches, this shape being stronger than the conventional square room. There was another purpose, however, as the moisture melted, the snow inside, as it was sure to do when fires were lit, the water instead of dripping on the occupants, would run down the sides. This soon resulted in a covering of ice inside the rooms, causing even better insulation than the snow alone. Meals were cooked on small Coleman gas stoves—the stoves compact enough to fit into the pocket of a parka. Vents were made near floor level to prevent any possibility of formations of carbon monoxide while the stoves were lit.

This is the fourth day of indoctrination in the Arctic outdoors. After spending one more night in the snow shelters, the students will again venture forth across the ice for further instructions in catching sea food in the raw. The possibility of a crash landing on the polar pack is probable, this phase of training is thoroughly impressed upon the students. Sometime during the fifth day, the men will return to Nome Air Base for their final briefing and a frank discussion of what they have learned during five days with the Arctic Indoctrination School. Then, the students will luxuriate in a fine meal in the mess hall and a good night's sleep in a warm bed under permanent shelter.

As early as 1830, oysters were canned in Baltimore and shipped by wagon to Pittsburg.

Veterans, Federal and Territorial Agencies, Municipalities, Non-Profit Institutions, General Public

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"SET ASIDE" ITEMS FOR VETERANS

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Miscellaneous Tools, Hardware and Shop Equipment

Electrical Fixtures, Equipment and Supplies

Household Furniture and Equipage

Plumbing and Heating Equipment - Mess Hall Equipment

Office Furniture - Marine Equipment - Office Machines

Safety Equipment - Vehicles - Pumps

NOTIFICATION PERIOD: December 15, 1947 thru January 2, 1948

INSPECTION PERIODS: January 5, 1948 thru January 9, 1948

SALE DATES: 1. Veteran's "Set Aside" Sale, January 12 and 13, 1948. 2. Federal Agencies January 14, 1948. 3. Veterans World War II January 15, 1948. 4. Federal Works Agency (P.L. 697) January 16, 1948. 5. Territorial and Local Governments January 19, 1948. 6. Eligible Non-Profit Institutions January 20, 1948. 7. Non-Priority Purchasers January 21, 22 and 23, 1948.

Awards will be made on each priority day at 10:00 a.m. at the Base Administration Building, Ketchikan, Alaska. All offers to purchase must be accompanied by a 10% deposit.

Please contact the War Assets Administration, Box 2466, Anchorage, Alaska, for Sales List containing listings and prices of items together with complete purchase and sales information and conditions. A War Assets Representative will arrive in Ketchikan January 5, 1948.

WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION

Box 2466

Anchorage, Alaska

Phone: Main 766

